



Aviators Wearied of Walking and Wading for Game, Fly Over Rivers and Lakes and Shoot Birds in Mid-Air---

Wardens Evaded by Soaring Men Who Flit from Place to Place.

Of the many new juxurles and recreations furnished by the immachines is the latest. The plane, while flying at about the same rate of speed as a bird, brings the hunter in closer proximity to his quarry without alarming the ducks, aviators have found.

Recently C. H. Kilmer, a New York sportsman, tried the sport on Western rivers, and returned to the East to interest his acquaintances in the new diversion.

Incidentally, while hunting duck on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, Mr. Kilmer learned the advantage of the use of a flying boat in eluding game wardens. The huntsman killed twelve ducks and was returning to St. Louis, Mo., when the aviator halted to obtain a supply of gasoline. While ashore Kilmer telephoned to friends and was informed that deputy game wardens were awaiting his return to the St. Louis levee.

Mr. Kilmer left his bag of game at the gasoline supply house and returned to St. Louis in the aircraft. Several deputies awaited him at the

The officers showed their badges and commenced a search of the flying boat. "We understand you have been shooting ducks and have more than

the law permits an individual?" remarked the wardens, "Who? I killing ducks?" asked Mr. Kilmer, evidencing great sur-

prise, and with a slight display of The deputies pointed to his rifle

and a box of cartridges. "Oh, I was hunting clay pigeons with that," remarked Mr. Kilmer, with a smile. The defeated officers

of the law departed dejectedly. The trip was made with Anthony Jannus, the aviator. It was such a success that Mr. Kilmer intends introducing the novelty among New York sportsmen. He predicts that hunting in flying boats is to become

Decoys and other artifices depended on by hunters are done away with by use of the boat. years gone by patient hunters waited hours at a time in their punts or concealed in swamps, where they suffered the torture of delay and of wet clothing, receiving but little reward for their efforts. Were they to bag four or five ducks they felt

well repaid for the day's exertion. CAN GO LONG DISTANCE AFTER GAME.

In the new sport the huntsman orders his plane to be at the dock at a certain hour, enters it and orders the aviator to start. In possessing such a boat he has the advantage of the ducks. Where before hunters waited for the birds, the zeroplane can search them out in their resting place. If necessary can travel many hundreds of

miles in search of game. One who has hunted ducks by the old waiting system with decoys, etc., can realize the benefit of the new

In the old days we arose at 6 a. to prepare for the day's hunt. The hunter walked through the fields to the river and there entered a punt, paddling to an island or "break" in the stream.

There, in mud up to his knees, he arranged his decoys. The wooden ducks were allowed to float in the stream while the hunter covered himself with brush so his presence would not be noticed by the ducks. Then commenced his vigil. In his hours of waiting flies and mosquitoes broke the monotony by stinging him, his legs became cramped. and he caught cold. All of these drawbacks come under the head of pleasure when one is hunting.

Just at the time the hunter is about to give up his job a flock of ducks circle about the decoys and warily land on the water. They are wary because their leader, a sagacious drake, has scented danger. How he knows that the decoys are not natural and that the supposed pile of brush is not arranged as nature would place it, is a problem.

But there is an indefinable something that warns of danger. After circling about several times the drake brings his flock to the surface of the water, but quacks a warning to them to be ready to fly

at the slightest sound. The hunter's heart beats rapidly. At last the chance he seeks is his. He arises slowly, but at his first motion the ducks, warned by their

leader, are in flight. The silence is broken by the noise of two shots from a shotgun. If the man is a real amateur several of his newly painted decoys will drop over "dead." If he is a real hunter several of the real ducks will fall into the water. The sportsman bags his game, stretches his stiffened limbs and rows ashore. The day's hunt is over and his re-

ward is a pair of ducks. In the flying boat things transpire differently. The aviator salls in the air above the lakes and rivers. Far below him he cites a flock of ducks. He circles about as an eagle circles before alighting in its cerie. Then he swoops suddenly, frightening the birds into action. As the flock arises the hunter is brought into close touch with the ducks. He can almost touch them with his hands. He fires and a number of them fall into the lake. In case his aim is bad the aviator may pursue the flock,

giving the hunter a second shot at the ducks. In case the sportsman is satisfied with his first shot, the aviator slows his machine and, skimming across the water, comes to a stop at the spot where the dead game floate, to allow their captor to

bag them. ANGERED FARMERS

ELUDED BY FLIGHT. While some might consider the sport tame, because of the ease with which the ducks are shot, those who have tried it declare it exciting. It combines the thrill of riding in an aeroplane at the rate of sixty miles an hour, with the pleasureable excitement of being successful in the Again, it alds the huntsman in cluding the angry farmer, who is often present when a hunter has bagged a lot of game to declare: "Consarn ye! Ye went and shot my

tame ducks!" The above has been the bane of hunters since land was first apportioned and sold. Many a hunter, after bagging a good bunch of ducks or quail, has rowed ashore to find an angry farmer awaiting. It seems to some hunters that certain farmers give up corn cutting or plowing or any of the many things a farmer is supposed to be doing, to await on the banks of lakes or rivers for the

sportsman. The farmer then claims the ducks as his own and threatens to call the Constable. In each case the hunter pays about \$5 a piece for the ducks he shot, apologizes, and departs amid the tirade of the farmer. fact, it was recently reported that farmers in Maine were buying extra cattle to allow to roam in the fields. so that hunters mistaking them for deer might accidentally

Then the farmer would pounce upon the hunter, tell him what an exxcellent cow he had killed, and demand \$100 for it under threat of arrest. The disconsolate hunter then made his way back to the city, empty handed, while the farmer figured up his profit. Were the hunter equipped with a flying boat he could hid the farmer good day and be over in the next State before the ruralite could reach the house and get his

Were Roosevelt equipped with a

flying plane in his big game hunt in South Africa, he would have experienced less difficulty in making passage through the underbrush of the dark jungles.

In Africa the wild animals concealed themselves in the jungles. Natives mounted on elephants were employed to chase the beasts into the open by "beating" the woods. As the frightened beasts emerged from their hiding places the Roosevelt party shot them down. According to the Colonel's memoirs of the hunt, he was in danger of losing his life on several occasions. Were the hunt made from the air there would be no danger of injury from the prey.

In fact, the flying boat has removed practically all of the dangers of flying. It is generally used in passing along streams. All danger from fire, the cause of many aeroplane accidents, is removed. In the first place the boat sails close to the surface of the lake or river when not gliding on the bosom of the stream. Again, were the plane to catch afire it is an easy matter to steer it directly into the water, where the blaze would be extin-

guished. MACHINE CAN BE USEFUL IN WAR.

Besides its convenient use for hunting, the hydroplane has recently become popular as a pleasure vehicle and a handy conveyance. Medill McCormack, the Chicago millionaire, is now using a flying boat to sail from his home in Lake Forest to Randolph street. By use of the boat, Mr. McCormack is brought within a block of his office each morning and lands at a dock at his nome each evening. The trip of twenty miles is made in twenty minutes. The boat is used in pleasant weather and may be employed during the entire year.

The use of the flying boat in war as a companion to the aeroplane is to be demonstrated. As a dispatch boat between battle ships or between the shore and the gunboats, it is to make its appearance. The fact that it is less dangerous recommends it for this use.

At present flying boats sell cheap-

ly. While their sale has not been great, the new air craft has won approval from many sportsmen as a pleasure vehicle. In speed it far surpasses the automobile. Also there are no air policeman to patrol the

sky and time aeroplane speeders. No law at present regulates the speed of air boats and there are no traffic ordinances to interfere. One may sail to his heart's content at a speed to suit him without being abruptly halted by a policeman or constable and haled to a court where a fine is asressed.

At present it is impractical to fly an aeroplane at night, but aviators are planning to equip the planes and flying boats with powerful electric searchlights that will permit of night salling.

With such a lighting system persone may make intercity trips during the night. Flying boats might go from St. Paul to New Orleans in three days.

Recently the city of St. Petersburg, Fia., has closed a contract with an air craft company to furnish passenger service between St. Petersburg and Tampa. Two boats will run each day and the passanger capacity is to be twelve a day, distance between the two cities is nineteen miles. At present it is made

in an hour and a half by launch, The air crafts are to make the flight in twenty minutes.

St. Petersburg, a progressive city of the South, engaged the air boats both to act as an attraction for summer resorters and to accommodate visitors who might wish to

visit either city. The flying boat in this way has entered the commer-

cial world. Its introduction into the world of AND sports has been but recently intro- 10; duced, but the success experienced in the duck hunting jaunts makes its success assured.

STANDARD WRAPPER SAVES TIME

A New York hardware company that does most of its selling by mail found that time spent on packing and wrapping outgoing shipments was disproportionate to the results obtained. Promptness in getting out orders was one of the rules of the house, but as orders came in irregularly it was a losing policy to retain force of mailers large enough to dis-

pose of bunched business as it came The condition was remedied in this manner. First, it was determined where the time losses, if any, were occurring. While the force was packaging for the mail it was noted that each used wrapping paper of different sizes-some workers using twice as much paper and

twine as others. Then it was noted that the average worker fitted the box to the pa-

per by guess, having no standard by which to work. Standard sizes for all wrappers were determined, taking into account the cutting of

standard size sheets without waste. A further saving in time and standardization was made by pasting the paper at the start on the bottom of the box to be wrapped. The edge of the box needed only 10 be set square and flush against the narrow edge and equidistant from the long edge of the wrapping sheet in order to make an accurate and economical wrap. In many cases during a slack time boxes could be pasted up shead and the wrapping

done by the packer. By cutting wrapping paper to size and employing the labor-saving methods mentioned, it is now possi-ble to get orders out the same day as received and to avoid the overtime work formerly necessary.